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M. A. GUTHRIE, President  
W. F. McROBBERT, Business Manager  
D. W. LURE, Managing Editor  
M. G. FOX, Correspondent, Editor

Western Representative,  
C. J. ANDERSON,  
Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

Eastern Representative,  
R. H. MULLIGAN,  
10 Park Row, New York.

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The Morning Journal has a larger circulation than is needed to buy any other paper in New Mexico.—The American Newspaper Directory.

A UNSTENABLE POSITION.

Mr. Bryan's mission is likely to prove unsuccessful and California will not pass a Japanese exclusion act this year. If such an act should pass and it should violate the treaty between the United States and Japan, the state or federal courts would do both, rendering the law void. But terms and a translation will be passed, sooner or later, that will make it difficult for the Japs to occupy land in California.

Speaking on the California situation Congressman Rosen, of Mississippian, yesterday was quite willing to go to war with Japan, if necessary, in order to force that country to accept the California exclusion law. Representative Rosen is one of those democratic statesmen who are on the theory that God loves care of funds, children and the United States. He with a like majority of his party, defeated the naval program of two batteaux a year, thus crippling the fighting power of this country fatally, considering the fact that the Panama canal is not yet completed. Yet he would not hesitate to have this nation engage in a war with a great power, notwithstanding our unpreparedness—an unpreparedness due to the party to which Mr. Rosen belongs and due in part to his vote.

All of which goes to show to what lengths a fool may go sometimes.

The Los Angeles Examiner has the following scathing editorial on the position of the democratic party regarding the navy. Incidentally it goes to the selection of Mr. Bryan as follows:

"The selection of Mr. Bryan to visit California and permeate the states there to abdicate the exercise of their sovereign rights and to how thievously and obsequiously before the threats of Japan is peculiarly appropriate.

"The reason that Californians are asked to give up their rights in order to pacify Japan, and to sacrifice their interests and the interests of the country at large in order to please the Japanese, is because we have no sufficient navy, and the main reason that we have no sufficient navy is because Mr. Bryan has exerted his influence among his unthinking followers in the Democratic house to prevent the country from having a sufficient navy.

The visit to California, therefore, will give Mr. Bryan an opportunity to demonstrate to the country the advantages of the peace-at-any-price policy. It will give him a conspicuous chance to establish his superiority in wisdom and patriotism to George Washington, who said, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual methods of preventing peace."

Mr. Bryan is noted for his eloquence, for nothing else and it will take considerable eloquence to prove that war is cheaper than a reasonable naval insurance against war and to convince the citizens of California that Abraham Lincoln was wrong when he said:

"One half day's cost of this war would pay for all the slaves in Delaware at \$400 a head."

It will take quite a dose of eloquence to convince the citizens of the country generally that the proper American policy is to save a few dollars in the building of ships and sacrifice our independence, our self-respect and our actual interests as a nation.

It is fortunate that Charles Converse Phinney, statesman and patriot, is no longer alive to learn from the demagogues of today how poorly he represented the American spirit when he replied to the denunciations of Napoleon's minister that the motto of America was "Militia for defense, but not war, not for invasion."

Today, at least among the democrats of America, there are no millions for defense, but there is a pitiful disposition to pay tribute in compensation and concession to any demands that we incidentally meet.

In Ambassador Phinney's time the United States had alone control of the territory that it now possesses and about one-tenth of the population.

It was smaller in men, but larger in mankind. It was smaller in size, but larger in independence and honor. It was lesser in wealth, but greater in courage.

For Ambassador Phinney was not speaking for a nation of a hundred millions to a nation of less than half that number. He was speaking for a scant five millions of plain American citizens and asserting his independent

ones and theirs in the face of the greatest military nation of that time, and of the greatest military leader of the world.

"But courage and determination more than made up for lack of numbers and lack of wealth, and finally saved Phinney's defiance and abandoned France's insulting demands."

Even in our day, courage and conscience count far more than numbers. Little Montenegro is one of the smallest nations in the world. Yet all the powers of Europe, with their fleets concentrated at the shore, could not make it abandon what it believed to be right. King Nicholas of Montenegro, in spite of the threats of the powers, prosecuted the siege of Scutari until he took the city. And without little Montenegro is so small open the map and the rest of Europe is large.

To view then, of our own American experience and from our observation of the achievements of other nations, let us think again right, it would seem that the size of a country is not so important as the size of the men it has at its head."

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMAS.

A new British ambassador is now in the United States to succeed that eminent statesman and scholar, James Fazy, who returns to England after a service of six years of Washington. Mr. Walter Times Page, editor of the *World's Work*, will go to London as the successor of the late Whitelaw Reid.

It is believed that Mr. Page will make good. The late O. Henry once wrote of Mr. Page that he could do much manuscript in a letter so worded that the would-be contributor could make the destination to a bank and borrow money on it. Once it was said of James G. Blaine that he could decide to grant a request so graciously that the man making it would leave his presence feeling that a favor had been granted him. Such men are born diplomats.

But Mr. Page will have to show conspicuous ability, if he comes up to the high standard set by his predecessors at the court of St. James. Whitelaw Reid was more noted for his great wealth than for diplomatic ability, but he could make a Fourth of July speech before the Pilgrim society of London that was a gem. It conveyed the idea that to be an American was better than to be a king, but that the English people were quite as good as Americans. Reid's brothers which in fact was true, John Hay was a cosmopolitan in literature and diplomacy, E. J. Phelps a noted lawyer, and James Russell Lowell was remarkable as a type of the American literary man.

Mr. Page follows a series of apid did Americans who could represent this country well in the drawing room and on the platform. Nor could their variety be questioned, when occasion arose. Under the last Cleveland administration the ambassador was a bit weak in that respect and failed to measure up to requirements when the controversy arose between Mr. Olney and the British government. John W. Foster, the very impersonation of diplomatic skill was sent as special representative of the administration to straighten things out.

For the most part, the ambassador to Great Britain has little to do except play host, make new speeches and be an agreeable entertainer. But there have been times when the other qualifications were required, such was the case during the Civil war when a certain Mr. Adams was ambassador. On two occasions he had to stand very firmly or see the progress of his country suffer. On one of those occasions Lord Palmerston had addressed him a note of remonstrance against the celebrated order of Ben Butler at New Orleans during the Civil war. Mr. Adams very bravely put the pension in a hole from which he had difficulty in extricating himself with credit.

On another occasion, when Mr. Adams was addressing a final note to the British foreign secretary on the conduct of that government at the entourage perpetrated by the Abolition, and other Confederate pirates were fitted out in British shipyards he wound up with this significant sentence: "I need not point out to your lordship that this is war."

NO. EUROPEAN WAR.

It now is certain that the Balkan war is at an end. The firm position taken by the powers regarding the evacuation of Serbia by the Montenegrins ends the possibility of a great European war. While the sympathies of the world are still with the rebels against King Nicholas in his futile struggle for an expansion of his little kingdom, the interests of Austria were such as to make war inevitable had the powers not stood together for peace.

The Slave of Russia lie on one side of Austria and had Montenegro been permitted to retain Scutari, a federation of the Slav Balkan states to the north of Austria would have placed Austria in the teeth of them and Slavs to the south of them. Balkan antagonisms are now pronounced, and it would have been a question of time only when Russia would have dominated the southeast as she now dominates the northeast of Europe.

The Bryans served no house at a diplomatic dinner and the monarchs of Europe are unable to sleep at night as the newspaper paragraphs would have us believe.

If Secretary Bryan recognizes China, Mrs. Champ Clark may be depended upon to do the same. Champ may fury the nation, but have a hatchet will be buried by his wife.

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LICENSES TO RADIO OPERATORS

Secretary of Commerce Bedford is in receipt of a statement from the Bureau of Navigation showing that during the first four months of the operation of the act to regulate radio communication, which took effect on December 13, 1912, the department of commerce, through the bureau of navigation, has issued 3,417 licenses to wireless operators and stations in the United States. The first grade commercial operator's license number 1,278, second grade 106, while 1,174 amateurs have been licensed, although with the latter class has been linked with the push of the licensing of commercial stations and operators. Eight operators' licenses of the experiment and instruction grade have been issued.

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The bureau of standards has done

Against the War Madness

The press dispatches assure us that the great mass of the French and German people have resolved with patriotic resolve the proposals of their respective governments to add 20 percent to the already crushing cost of their armies. As we frequently repeat, the press dispatches in this matter have been entirely misleading.

If jingoism is strong anywhere in France, it is in the capital. Even there the proposal to sacrifice to militarism three years instead of two years of the young men's lives and to raise the army budget from a billion to a billion and a half francs has excited forth powerful opposition. A review of events at the suburbs of Vincennes was made the occasion for a carefully organized anti-militaristic demonstration.

One hundred thousand persons turned out and more or less heartily cheered the speaker and the addressed audience. That fact was well reported in a few American papers, but only in a few American papers was it incidentally mentioned that on the same day 250,000 working people gathered in another suburb under anarchist auspices, meeting the "International" and applauding speakers and demanded the complete abolition of the standing army and the substitution of a universal militia for defense, and who advised that all means, even to a general strike and insurrection if necessary, should be used to prevent the outbreak of war. Similar demonstrations have taken place in other parts of France and in Germany. Algerian Lee, in the *Moroccan*.

FIRE IN KASEMAN MINE AT MADRID; DAMAGE IS SLIGHT

MANY EMPLOYEES TO SHARE PROFITS

Studebaker Corporation Devise Far-reaching Plan for Their Benefit.

Opening great plants in Detroit and South Bend with a capitalization of many millions and turning out annually more automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles than any other organization in the world, the Studebaker Corporation has put into effect a plan whereby certain of its employees may become stockholders and share in the profits of the company.

The plan, which was adopted at a meeting of the board of directors, held on April 1, is simple. It provides, after dividends shall have been earned on the preferred and on the common stock, that a sum shall be set apart for the purchase, at market price, of common stock of the corporation to be held in trust for three-year periods and then distributed with its earnings among participating employees.

Details of the plan explain rules affecting employees who might defer on account of age or leave the service of the corporation. An eligible agent has been selected, whereby the rights of all are secured.

The fund is to be set apart from the assets of the corporation and is to be administered by a board composed of First Vice President, General Manager, Treasurer and Assistant General Manager at Detroit, the Manager of Works at South Bend and an official selected from the officers of the Trust Company and one to be selected as custodian of the fund.

The proportion of excess net profits to be set aside each year is most generous. The stock so purchased is to be held for three years and then, with its earnings, is to be distributed on a carefully worked out plan bearing a relation to the salaries of the various participating employees.

The fund is to be known as "The Employees' Profit Sharing Fund of the Studebaker Corporation." Ultimately, the disbursement of the fund may mean a bonus equal to twenty per cent or more of the salaries of participating employees. The plan does not affect the salary of any employee. The maximum salaries are paid in all departments. The plan does, however, more closely identify certain employees with a successful outcome of business and will make effective all possible opportunities for increasing efficiency in departments. The express intention is to develop throughout the Studebaker organization the helpful spirit of team work and a higher and more efficient coordination of all departments.

Joining employees to share in the profits of a corporation is a milestone along the path of progress of American business life. Its longer effect will be to draw together in closer bonds employer and employee and to make their work in unison.

I also had dreadful pains in my back and sides, and when one of those weak, sinking spells would come on me, I would have to give up and lie down until it was over.

I was certainly in a dreadful state of health, when I finally decided to try Cardini, the woman's tonic, and I firmly believe I would have died if I hadn't taken it.

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